



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

- 7, The Redbreast (*Sylvia Rubecula*) singing very generally.
 8, Spurge Laurel (*Daphne Laureola*) in flower. Single red *Hepatica* (*Anemone Hepatica*) flowering.
 Chaffinch (*Fringilla Cœlebs*) begun to sing.
 10, Yellow Hellebore (*Helleborus hyemalis*) in flower.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

From January 20, till February 20.

In the report of last month, it was mentioned how similar was the weather to that of the corresponding month, 19 years ago; but as the present period has varied very much from the end of January and beginning of February of the year 1791, there is reason to think that if Mr. Toaldo's hypothesis should hold good in the climate of Italy, we can place little dependance on it in our climate, where the winds determine the weather, and the irregular changes of which, give as yet no certain data from which to prognosticate.

January 22, 24,	Dry fine days.
25, 29,	Light rain and hazy.
30,	Wet night.
31,	Showery day.
February 1, 2,	Dry fine days.
3, 4,	Dry and frosty.
5, 6,	Light rain in the evenings.
7,	Dry.
8, 9,	Light rain,
10,	Dry.
11, 12,	Rainy.
13, 14,	Rain and sleet, deep snow on the mountains.
15,	Hard frost.
16,	Snowy morning, a fine day.
17,	Hard frost, and fine day.
18,	{ Fall of snow in the morning, all thawed with very little rain before night.
19, 20,	Hard frost and fine days.

The range of the barometer has been more considerable than usual during this period, on the 23d, 25th, and 26th of January, and 25th of February, it stood as high as 30.3 and on the 13th of February, it was as low as 28.7; the remaining time it varied little either above or below 30.

The thermometer observed in the morning, experienced considerable variation; on the 1st of February it was 51°, on the 6th 48°, while on the 15th it was as low as 24½°, on the 17th and 20th, it stood at 25°.

The prevalent wind has been S. W. which it was observed 17 times. It was also observed to be N. E. 6, S. E. 5 times. W. 1, E. 1, and N. once.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA,

FOR MARCH, 1810.

On the 1st, the moon rises at 19 min. past 4, A. M. and sets at 43 min. past 0, P. M. hence she will not be visible except in the morning before sunrise.

5, Is new moon, at which time she rises and sets nearly at the same time with the Sun, and is, consequently, invisible during the whole night.

10, She may be seen under the Pleiades, but to the east of the line, between them and Menkar. The groupe formed by the two planets to the west, and the Moon and Aldebaran to the east, are interesting. At 9, she is 56° 35' from the second of the Twins.

15, The moon passes the meridian at 8, having the second of the twins directly above, and the first of the Lesser Dog directly below her, but she is much nearer to the latter star. The first of the Twins and the second of the Lesser Dog are, of course, to the west